

THE SUBURBAN CITIZEN.

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NO. 2.

THE NEWS.

William Goebel was sworn in as Governor of Kentucky, and J. H. Beckham as lieutenant governor. The Democratic members of the legislature filed a written statement saying they were in favor of seating him, but had been prevented by Governor Taylor, who kept them out of all halls by the military, and issued a proclamation adjourning the legislature to meet in London on February 6.

Loriston M. Fairbanks, father of United States Senator Fairbanks, died at Pasadena, Cal.

Smallpox is prevalent in the central section of West Virginia.

Wade Paugh was frozen to death in Rhotle county, W. Va.

The British steamer Marston Moor went ashore off New Inlet, near Cape Hatteras.

The Heywood Brothers' chair factory, in New York, was destroyed by fire.

The Patternmakers' Union of Chicago has demanded a nine-hour day.

Mrs. Fred Reed, of Boonton, N. J., found her runaway husband near Middletown, N. Y., and then made the discovery for the first time that she was a stepmother.

One man was killed and a dozen others fatally injured by an explosion of a battery of four boilers in the steel department of Phillips, Minnick & Co.'s mill, in Pittsburgh. Jesse Wilson, a colored undertaker of Norfolk, Va., was arrested for burying a three-year-old child in the same coffin with an unknown woman.

W. D. Smith, of Macon, Ga., was sentenced to imprisonment for life for throwing acid into the face of Mrs. Susie Hilliard, permanently blinding her.

The union painters and decorators of Newport News, Va., demanded a reduction of one hour per day at the present wages.

Former Captain Ike T. Jobe, accused of fraudulently issuing transportation orders, was captured near Johnson City, Tenn.

Luella C. Oakes, of New York, sued her former husband and his present wife for putting her in an insane asylum.

Allen Kelly, bride of three months, went from sleep to death in New York, gas coming through unsealed pipes.

Rev. Dr. Parkhurst, of New York, proposes that saloons shall be allowed to sell beer on Sunday.

Henry Noble and his sweetheart were blown from a bridge while driving near Danbury, Ct., during a storm.

The Southern Naval Stores Company was chartered in Savannah, Ga., with a capital of \$300,000.

Major Thomas A. Brander, a prominent ex-Confederate, died at his home in Richmond.

The bill providing for separate cars for whites and negroes on the railways passed the Virginia Senate without a dissenting vote. The governor's approval is a foregone conclusion.

In a collision between a special passenger train and a freight train at Waycross, Ga., fifteen passengers were injured.

The Philadelphia coroner's jury found four persons responsible for the death of Miss May Bibbigans in the opium joint.

The Canajoharie (N. Y.) National Bank suspended, and E. J. Graham, national bank examiner, was placed in charge.

Six hundred operatives at the American Hide and Leather Company's tanneries in Lowell, Mass., went on a strike.

James and Amos Pierce were arrested in Chester, Pa., on suspicion of having murdered George B. Eyre.

Frederick Lempeke, a Christian scientist, committed suicide by thrusting his head into a red hot stove.

Six thousand dollars' worth of diamonds was stolen from Joseph K. Davidson & Son in Philadelphia.

The third dynamite outrage in Leadville, Col., wrecked the home of A. V. Hunter, the millionaire.

Lewis Havens, of Philadelphia, died suddenly in a car at Lenoir, N. C.

A fire at Dawson City destroyed \$400,000 worth of property.

Samuel Peter Meyers was hanged at Somerset, Pa.

R. H. Nicholas, a native of Baltimore, and superintendent of the New York, Philadelphia and Norfolk Railroad, died in Philadelphia.

Brigadier General Charles W. Squires, a prominent Confederate during the Civil War, died in St. Louis, aged sixty.

Judge Wallace, in the United States Court at Albany, concurred with the lower court in refusing to grant a writ of habeas corpus in the case of Captain Oberlin M. Carter, convicted of conspiracy against the government.

May Bebehaus, aged nineteen, died in Philadelphia from the effects of smoking opium in a den.

Julius Bandmann, an old merchant of San Francisco, is dead.

John Klonthan died at Berryville, Va., aged seventy-one.

Count Boni de Castellane, with his wife, Anna Gould, reached New York, and denied absolutely that he had lost anything in speculations, declaring that he had never speculated in his life.

A. P. T. Elder, formerly a publisher in Chicago, plead guilty in the United States Court, that city, to having used the mails to defraud.

Clarence W. Robinson was appointed commonwealth's attorney in Newport News, Va., to fill the vacancy caused by the death of J. K. M. Newton.

John Potter Stockton, formerly United

States senator, who was for years attorney general of New Jersey, died at the Hotel Hanover, in New York.

William W. Patch, who during the war saved General Sherman and his staff from capture, died at his home in Galesburg, Ill. Captain William H. Gibson succeeded Captain Sigsbee as commander of the battleship Texas at the Brooklyn navy yard.

J. Edgar Walton was arrested in the Chicago National Bank on a charge of forgery. David Murdock, assistant roadmaster of the Maryland division of the Pennsylvania Railroad at Gray's Ferry, Philadelphia, was killed by a train.

The loss by the fire at the winter quarters of the Barnum & Bailey Circus, at Bridgeport, Ct., is estimated at \$125,000. Many cars were destroyed.

Captain Frederick J. Mills, formerly lieutenant governor of Idaho, who killed J. C. O'Melveny, was acquitted of murder in Salt Lake.

Edward Oswald was found guilty of murder in the first degree at Camden, N. J., for killing his wife and six-year-old child.

The Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Company began shutting down its coal mines in Pennsylvania.

W. J. McConnell, the temperance advocate of Cleveland, died in Philadelphia from excessive use of morphine.

A. S. Van Winkle & Co., coal miners at Coleraine, Pa., have advanced the wages of their men two per cent.

As the result of a family row in New York between the Colletts and the Spinellas three of the Colletts were killed and two of the Spinellas were arrested, the third being a fugitive.

The British steamer Sutton, with iron ore, for Philadelphia, was stranded on Fenwick Island Shoals, near Lewis, Del. Boats from the revenue cutter Onondaga rescued the crew.

Marshall Waggoner, an infidel who was converted to Christianity, burned his collection of books on infidelity in the furnace of the United Brethren Church at Toledo, O.

Rev. Charles Earl Preston, of Jamestown, N. Y., who ran away from his wife, was arrested in Troy, N. Y., where he had gone with a young lady of his church.

John Brown, a notorious chicken thief, was sentenced, in Norfolk, to the penitentiary for ten years.

Miss Kate Herbotschneider, of Princeton, Ill., was acquitted of the murder of Charles Salzman, to whom she had been engaged to be married.

Mrs. Bertha Ruprecht, made despondent by the death of her husband in Batavia, N. Y., made a desperate attempt to commit suicide.

The will of Father Chiniquy, the excommunicated priest, who died in Montreal, gives his property to his wife and daughters.

AMERICANS AMBUSHED.

Scouting Party Surprised by the Filipinos Four Killed.

Manila, (By Cable).—A scouting party of the Twenty-fifth Infantry, while operating near Subic, was ambushed by insurgents and a lieutenant and three privates were killed and two or three privates wounded. A company some distance in the rear on hearing the firing hurried to the scene and recovered the bodies.

The local papers assert, although the statement is not confirmed, that the insurgents lost 40 in killed and wounded.

Sampson's Prize Money.

Washington, (Special).—The Secretary of the Navy, in compliance with an order of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, has forwarded the original appraisal of the Spanish cruiser Infanta Maria Teresa and of property recovered from Spanish vessels in the vicinity of Santiago, Cuba, by the American fleet.

The vessel named is appraised at \$652,497 and the property recovered at \$29,367. This is part of the proceedings brought by Admiral Sampson, his officers and men for the recovery of prize money.

Buller Reports More Losses.

London, (By Cable).—General Buller reports that the casualties to the non-commissioned officers and men in the two actions of January 20 and January 21 were 17 killed, 233 wounded and 6 missing.

Peculiar Case of Ellen Glenn.

Parkersburg, W. Va., (Special).—The peculiar case of Ellen Glenn, the woman now on trial here for forgery, has been transferred to the United States Court. Miss Glenn for years has been known as a man, and has not only done a man's work as carpenter, plumber, stone mason, plasterer, and in other capacities, but has also made love to several young women. Her trial here is on the charge of forgery, and the case goes into the United States Court on a motion for a writ of habeas corpus, on the allegation that at the time the alleged forgeries were committed the accused was a resident of England.

Killed by a Train.

Martinsburg, W. Va., (Special).—Timothy Roberts, aged fifty years, a well-known character about town, was run over by a Baltimore and Ohio helper engine and killed. He was single, and leaves several brothers and sisters, who live in Brunswick, Md.

Light and Heat Company.

Newport News, Va., (Special).—The Consumers' Light, Heat and Ice Company was chartered here with a capital stock of \$100,000. W. C. Stuart is president.

BULLER IN RETREAT.

BRITISH TROOPS UNABLE TO FACE BOERS AT SPION KOP.

1,500 DEAD ON THE FIELD.

Same Excuses of the Commander—Advises War Office That He Approved Gen. Warren's Movement, But That a Retreat Became Necessary and Withdrew His Whole Force South of the Tugela River.

London, Eng., (By Cable).—Gen. Sir Charles Warren, with his British army division, originally numbering about 16,000 troops, has been forced to retreat south of the Tugela river, Natal.

A dispatch from the Boer head laager, near Ladysmith, states that the British left 1,500 dead on the battlefield Wednesday, the day of the fighting at Spion kop.

The news of General Warren's retreat comes in an official dispatch from Gen. Sir Redvers Buller, British commander-in-chief in Natal, sent from his headquarters at Spearman's Camp.

Perhaps the remainder of General Buller's army, which was north of the Tugela, has also retreated. The General's dispatch says he decided to withdraw "the force" to the south side. This, taken with adjoining sentences, apparently refers only to Warren's division, but is construed in some quarters in London to mean Buller's entire force.

It is believed in London that if the remaining troops under Buller have not retreated already they must do so soon.

All or part of General Lyttleton's brigade, it is now known, went to the help of Warren at Spion kop and shared in the reverse. Signs indicate that Buller may have risked all his available troops in trying to hold the kop.

General Buller, it is stated, will probably try next to force his way to Ladysmith by another route. He has tried the central and western routes, and the only one left open seems to be the one east of Colenso, by way of Weenen.

A change of plans like this would probably involve a delay of perhaps a month. In the meantime Ladysmith might be forced to surrender.

An opinion held in London is that Gen. Sir George Stewart White, at Ladysmith, will fire off all his ammunition, blow up his cannon, break his rifles and then walk out to surrender to the Boers.

The dispatches from correspondents with the British army give no estimates of the losses in fighting. The Boer statement that 1,500 were left dead on the battlefield Wednesday, it is said in London, may include the wounded also.

The Boer account of the Spion kop battle intimates that the British really surprised the Boers when they ascended the kop and occupied one of its ridges. The British also intrenched themselves hurriedly, but the Boers advanced on the trenches and after a desperate fight caused the British to abandon the position. "Many Boers were shot," says the dispatch, but it gives no figures.

Dispatches from Spearman's Camp give the British account of the fight.

The accounts are important as tending to confirm the generally accepted belief that the whole affair was a Boer trap. They state that "the Boers had the ranges fixed to a nicety" and that their first volley "momentarily staggered the British." The resistance of the small force of Boers who retreated from the position into which General Warren advanced is described as "dispirited," which indicates that they were leading him on.

The failure of General Warren's movement must have been a great surprise to General Buller. In an order to his troops at the beginning of the movement he used these words: "Our generals will be given only one order, namely, advance. There will be no turning back."

FATAL ACCIDENT.

Three Sectionmen Killed and Another Fatally Injured.

Pulaski, Va., (Special).—A fatal accident occurred at Baker Mines, Carroll county. The train from here was shifting cars at the mines, which are about two miles above the station on top of the mountain on a very heavy grade. It is the custom for the trainmen to let loaded ore cars drift down the track while shifting. Two cars got from under the control of the brakemen, who jumped off. They started down the road, meeting a pump car on which were four section men. George Summers, A. Z. Phillips and O. Surrat were instantly killed and Oscar Johnson fatally injured.

FALL-BEARER DROPPED DEAD.

Samuel Harbaugh Died at a Funeral in Carroll County.

Westminster, Md., (Special).—Mr. Samuel Harbaugh, a farmer residing midway between York Road and Annetown, in Carroll county, died suddenly under sensational circumstances.

Mr. Harbaugh was acting as one of the fall-bearers of Mrs. Thomas Myerly at Bruceville. The funeral cortege had started on its way to the burial ground at Kaysville and Mr. Harbaugh had just gotten in his buggy when he dropped back in the seat dead. The shock to the people in attendance was great.

The tobacco growers of North Carolina have agreed to sell none of their product to the American Tobacco Company for five years.

GOEBEL SWORN IN.

He Takes the Oath of Office After Legislators Declare Him Governor—Members Meet Secretly.

Frankfort, Ky., (Special).—William Goebel was declared Governor of Kentucky by a Democratic quorum of the Legislature assembled in joint session in a room in the Capitol Hotel here.

Within 30 minutes after the adoption of the Contest Committee's majority report the oath of office was administered to the wounded man as he lay upon his bed.

Chief Justice Hawley administered the oath in the presence of the officials of the Legislature. Goebel thanked his friends in feeble tones.

J. C. W. Beckham was also installed by the vote of the legislative quorum and is now declared to be Lieutenant-Governor of the State.

These acts were accomplished after a day of anxiety on the part of the Goebel legislators, who had been dodging bayonets and evading arrest. Warrants were issued for them to be used in case they attempted to assemble, but they managed to outwit Adjutant-General Collier, the troops and Gov. W. S. Taylor, all of whom used every effort to prevent a meeting.

In order to lead astray the State authorities the true condition of Goebel's health was suppressed or exaggerated, and it transpired only at a late hour that he had been improving since nightfall and was conscious.

Speaker South Trimble, of the lower house of the Legislature, had been conspicuously missing with other members since 5 o'clock in the afternoon, but it was given out that they were hiding from arrest.

Taylor Precipitates Crisis. The crisis had been precipitated in the morning by Governor Taylor issuing a proclamation declaring the Legislature adjourned.

Governor Taylor's proclamation was announced at the State House at 10 A. M. by Adjutant-General Collier, who, when he read it, was surrounded by two regiments of soldiers and flanked by two Gatling guns. The proclamation was as follows:

To the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky:

"Whereas a state of insurrection now prevails in the State of Kentucky, and especially in Frankfort, the capital thereof, by virtue of the authority vested in me by the Constitution of Kentucky, I do hereby, by this proclamation, adjourn as once the General Assembly of the State of Kentucky, to meet at London, Laurel county, Ky., Tuesday, the 6th day of February, 1900, at 12 o'clock.

"Given under my hand at Frankfort, Ky., this 30th day of January, 1900, at 9 o'clock P. M.

"W. S. TAYLOR,
Governor of Kentucky."

"By CALVIN POWERS, Secretary of State." This was read from the steps of the State House in the presence of Speaker South Trimble and the Democratic members of the Legislature, who constituted a quorum. They had come to hold a session to unseat Taylor.

PROCLAMATION BY GOEBEL.

He Orders the Militia of Kentucky to Disperse.

Frankfort, Ky., (Special).—The following proclamation was issued by Governor Goebel:

"COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Frankfort, Ky.

"Whereas, it has been made known to me that certain persons, without authority of law, have banded themselves together for the unlawful purpose of forcibly preventing the General Assembly of Kentucky from assembling and discharging its official duties at the seat of government, and have for said unlawful purpose assembled in the city of Frankfort the First and Second Regiments of the Kentucky State Guard and by force of arms have unlawfully taken possession of the hall of the House of Representatives and the Senate Chamber of the State of Kentucky, as well as all other public buildings and archives of the Commonwealth, and have by force, intimidation and violence expelled the General Assembly from the Capitol buildings and refused to permit the Senate and House of Representatives to hold their sessions therein, and are now terrorizing the representatives of the people and other good citizens of the Commonwealth;

"Now, therefore, I, William Goebel, Governor of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, do hereby command the said First and Second Regiments of the Kentucky State Guard, and each and every officer and member thereof, to return to their homes and several avocations and there remain until lawfully called into active service.

"I also command all other persons, whatsoever, who are now unlawfully engaged in interfering with and intimidating members of the General Assembly of this Commonwealth to disband and desist from terrorizing and intimidating the said members of the General Assembly and all other good citizens of this Commonwealth.

"Given under my hand as Governor of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, at Frankfort, Ky., this 31st day of January, 1900.

"WILLIAM GOEBEL."

MURDER TRIAL POSTPONED.

Huntington, W. Va., (Special).—Owing to the absence of important witnesses for plaintiff the trial of Virgil Staley for the murder of his brother-in-law, Late Atkins, was postponed until next court.

GOEBEL SHOT.

KENTUCKIAN THE VICTIM OF AN ASSASSIN'S BULLET.

HIS LIFE DESPAIRED OF.

Bullet Through His Lung—Internal Hemorrhages are Feared, and the Surgeons Say He May Not Live—Troops on Guard and a Gatling Gun Trained on the Mountaineers' Supposed Quarters.

Frankfort, Ky., (Special).—State Senator William Goebel, who hoped soon to be elevated by the Democratic Legislature to the position of Governor of Kentucky, was shot down by a hidden sharpshooter near the front steps of the State House Tuesday morning.

Late at night his condition was critical and it was considered likely that he would soon die.

The legislative committee to which Goebel's contest for the Governorship was referred met at night and decided in favor of seating him. It is expected that the Legislature will make this action final if Goebel survives. There is great sympathy for him.

"They Have Got Me This Time."

The bullet struck Goebel in the right side. He made one quick motion as if to draw a pistol and then fell at the feet of Col. Jack Chinn, who was walking by his side.

"They have got me this time, Jack," he said. "I guess they have killed me. Then he writhed upon the pavement and was still.

Five shots in all were fired, and as Chinn bent over his fallen friend he heard the four harmless bullets whiz by his head. Only the first bullet struck the target.

The concealed marksman quit firing and men with pistols in their hands came tumbling out of the State House doors and down the steps. Senators and Representatives of both parties at first asked:

"Who is it?"

They crowded around the victim, all eager to help him and all horrified when they knew that Goebel himself had been shot.

Colonel Chinn and three policemen, helped by half a dozen other men, carried Goebel to the office of Dr. Hume two blocks away.

Loose Overcoat Helped Him.

It is said by many judges of good shooting in Frankfort at the present time that the would-be assassin was misled by the looseness of Goebel's overcoat and fired too much to one side.

For a time no effort had been made to catch the assassin. The police and onlookers, instead of surrounding the building whence the shots came, were busy with the victim or too excited to act.

Everybody seemed on the defensive and stood ready for battle.

The few witnesses of Goebel's fall agreed that the shots were fired from the third-story west window of the State House's east wing. A rush was finally made for the State House doors with a view of catching the culprit, but already the occupants of the building were armed. A score of mountaineers who have been in the building since their arrival last week appeared at the entrances, rifles in hand, and nobody was permitted to enter for a while.

Armed Mountaineer Arrested. The crowd outside was at bay, but in turn it held the building's occupants besieged. A mountaineer was seen running from the rear of the building toward the Adjutant-General's office in the west wing. The crowd pounced upon him in a moment, shouting "You murderer!" and "Kill him!" but no shots were fired.

An old man, J. E. Miller, pinned the fugitive's arms while others rushed up. He had three big Colt's pistols and 60 cartridges. His captors handled him roughly, but he begged to be heard, swearing that he had not fired a shot.

The police took him to jail unharmed. There is no evidence against him and all his pistols were fully loaded. He is Harland Whittaker, of Butler county.

MAY BE GOVERNOR.

Legislative Committee's Decision in Favor of Goebel.

Frankfort, Ky., (Special).—While William Goebel lay at the point of death in his room the legislative committee which for two weeks had been listening to the evidence in his contest for the Governor's chair declared him entitled to the seat.

The committee met at 7 P. M. in the City Hall. A ballot was taken and by a strict party vote of 19 to 1 Goebel was declared to have been legally elected Governor.

The Beckham-Marshall contest was then voted upon, and a vote of 9 to 2 settled it in Beckham's favor. Beckham was the candidate for Lieutenant-Governor on the Goebel ticket.

Killed by a Runaway Car.

Dayton, O., (Special).—A runaway electric car on the Dayton and Xenia Traction Road left the track at a sharp curve just east of the city and was demolished. An unknown man was crushed into an unrecognizable mass. Hattie Kling, a young woman residing at Alpha, O., was instantly killed, her skull being fractured.

Machine Works Sold.

Fairmont, W. Va., (Special).—The company owning the Marion Machine Works at this place has sold the buildings and grounds to the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company for \$30,000. The grounds will be used for coal yard tracks.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

The Sugar Trust is now said to be established in Germany.

King Oscar has asked the Swedish Parliament for funds for guns, rifles and ammunition.

The dowager Duchess of Schleswig-Holstein, mother of Empress Augusta, died in Dresden.

The Duke of Teck, who died suddenly on Sunday, had been insane for some time. The English court goes in mourning.

Spanish police seized a Carlist arsenal in Polesencia containing one hundred thousand cartridges and quantities of arms.

The Chinese Emperor has been forced to abdicate, and has named Pu Chun, a boy of nine years, to be emperor in his stead.

The French senatorial elections resulted in a complete rout for the Nationalists, only three out of their thirty candidates being elected.

A serious view is taken in diplomatic circles in Vienna of the situation in China, and it is reported there that all the powers will send warships there.

A clever trick, based upon the arrival of a German steamer at Tumaco, Colombia, enabled the governor of that place to prevent the rebels capturing it.

The German Evangelical Women's Federation has petitioned the Imperial Chancellor to call a conference to decide upon preventive measures against traffic in girls for immoral purposes.

The German newspapers observed the Emperor's birthday anniversary by reading him as the champion of peace and the promoter of civilization. The Center party organs, however, reminded him that the Jesuits had not been recalled.

The British steamer Queen Wilhelmina, from Rotterdam for Baltimore, broke her tunnel shaft at sea, was picked up by the steamer Marquette, but the tow ropes broke in heavy seas, and the Marquette had to abandon the disabled steamer.

EXPLOSION IN MILL.

One Man Killed and a Dozen Others Injured—Four Large Boilers Exploded.

Pittsburg, Pa., (Special).—The steel department of Phillips, Minnick & Co.'s rolling mill, on West Carson street, was completely wrecked and a dozen men were injured by the explosion of a battery of four large boilers. The shock of the bursting boilers was heard throughout the lower end of the city, and several thousand people were attracted to the scene of the accident. The loss to the plant will be enormous.

All the injured men were quickly removed from the ruins. Five were mutilated almost beyond recognition, and one or two more deaths may result. The injured were taken to a temporary hospital hastily provided, and local physicians were summoned to relieve their suffering.

Following is the list of the most serious casualties:

Dead: Simon Holland, fireman, lived near South Eleventh street; died at Emoryopathic Hospital. Injured: Daniel Noonan, badly cut and scalded; Constantine Gallagher, badly burned and cut; William Kirkpatrick, cut about eyes, not badly hurt; Frank Stone, cut over the eyes; Patrick Daly, cut on the head, not badly hurt; Jeremiah Collins; Barney Easterburg, cut over the eye, not badly hurt; W. T. Cook; Peter Bynos.

The explosion was one of the most terrific that ever occurred in a Pittsburg mill. The roof of the boiler room was completely lifted from the building, and the flying iron and steel fell in all directions. Heavy beams and portions of the masonry were thrown from the foundations. The men were crushed to the ground on the spot where they were attending to the rolls, and those beside the boilers were scalded by the escaping steam. The bodies of the men were so burned and begrimed that they were scarcely recognizable.

The families of the workmen who live in the neighborhood realized the extent of the accident the moment the thunder of the explosion was heard, and women and children rushed at once to the mill crying for their loved ones, who were believed to be buried beneath the ruins. It was impossible for the cooler heads to keep back the torrent of humanity that surged up to the gates, and for a time the frantic women interfered with the work of the rescuers.

The mill had been stopped over Sunday, and the boilers had just been fired preparatory to starting the mills again. More than a hundred men were standing about ready to go to work when the explosion occurred. One of the boilers rose on end and a sheet of flame shot out of the furnace door completely enveloping Holland.

The cause of the explosion cannot be known until a thorough investigation is made. No estimate of the property loss could be made today.

Marriage in the Philippines.

Washington, (Special).—Secretary Root received from Manila a copy of the marriage law laid down by General Otis. Up to the date of this order, December 18 last, only Catholic marriages were celebrated in the Philippines or recognized as legal. To meet the popular demand for a more liberal provision, providing there is an open acknowledgment of the marriage by the parties thereto, the form of a certificate is prescribed, and this may be attested by a priest, re